

LOUISVILLE TIMES

LOUISVILLE: JOHN G. BULLOCK & JOHN C. NOBLE, EDITORS

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

Electoral Ticket:

For the State at large—HON. ELIJAH BIRKE, and COL. JOHN W. STEVENSON.
First District—COL. R. D. GHOLSON.
Second District—GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.
Third District—JOHN A. FINN.
Fourth District—TIMELON CRAVENS.
Fifth District—BERIAH MAGGOT.
Sixth District—B. F. RICE.
Seventh District—D. REED.
Eighth District—R. W. WOOLLEY.
Ninth District—R. H. STANTON.
Tenth District—HIRAM KELSETT.

FRIDAY..... AUGUST 22, 1856.

Hon. Elijah Birke.
As we announced some time since, Judge Birke, one of the most eloquent and effective speakers in the Union, is about to commence a thorough canvass of the State. It is recommended to have large barbecues at each of the points of speaking, and we earnestly hope that the suggestion will be carried out.

Speech of Joseph Holt.

We commence this morning, the publication of the great speech, recently made by Joseph Holt at Frederick, Maryland. It is beyond all question the greatest effort of the canvass, and fully equal to the unrivaled reputation of the orator. We hope that every man into whose hands our paper may fall will carefully peruse it and ponder upon its overwhelming logic.

Speaking in Henry County.

Thomas Holt, Esq., late of California, but now a resident of this city, will reply to J. M. Harlan (K. N. elector) at Newcastle, Henry county, on Monday. Mr. Holt is one of the most eloquent and effective speakers we ever heard, and we hope the Democrats of Henry will all go and hear Harlan and his party demolished.

Public Speaking.

Wm. D. Reed, Democratic elector, will speak at Franklin, Henry county, on Saturday.

It will be seen from our telegraphic dispatches that the old-line Whigs of New York cannot stand on the Democratic platform. They seem to think that in the next election, the Whig party is to be nothing but a "bad egg," and won't begin to do. Their proper place is with Fillmore or Fremont.

If these gallant Old-Line Whigs of New York had expressed their determination to go for Buchanan, how exquisitely would have been their patriotism. The above is a fair commentary on the sincerity of Democratic praises of the Whigs.

It may seem strange to some persons that the Louisville Eagle should write under our paragraph, but the riddle will be read when it is known that the Eagle had a great tenderness for Emancipation in 1849; and that it has been for the last two years really a Know Nothing paper under the guise of "Old Line Whig." It would not astonish us to hear the Eagle proclaim, in the language of Col. Marshall, "Fremont or the Devil, in preference to Buchanan."

IMPORTANT ACCESSION TO BUCHANAN.—In addition to the Hon. Rufus Choate, it is stated in the Washington Union, that Senat or Geiger, of Missouri, has declared his intention to unite with the Democracy in support of Buchanan and Breckinridge. But what is still better, the Richmond Examiner says: "It is authoritatively stated that the National Intelligencer, the time honored organ of Clay and Webster, and the old-line Whig party, will do the same thing."

It is said that in Berks county, Pennsylvania—that old Democratic stronghold, which has always been good for four thousand Democratic majority—there is not a Fremont man to be found in all its borders.

Among the private bills which became a law during the last hours of Congress, was one for the relief of John Poe, of this city, and one for the relief of James Davidson, of Kentucky.

It is stated by the Washington letter writers that there was much less excitement and confusion in the House than usual on the last night of a session.

Green Adams, the Kentucky member of Congress who voted for the Wilmot Proviso in 1850, was one of the men at the meeting of the Know Nothing State Council in Lexington Wednesday.

Mr. Breckinridge at Tippencanoe.
LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 13, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your note of the 7th inst., I have to say that no other engagement shall prevent me from attending the great meeting at Tippencanoe on the 30th of September.

Yours very truly,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

J. J. BINGHAM, Lafayette, Ind.

Humphrey Marshall and Fremont.—The London, Va., Democratic Mirror, speaking of a speech made by Humphrey Marshall, at Lexington, recently says:

"He was also very severe upon Mr. Buchanan, charged him with being the equal sovereignty candidate of the North, and declared that he would not leave see John C. Fremont, or the Devil himself made President as James Buchanan."

The following is from the special correspondence of the New York Herald, dated—

Waukesha, Aug. 18.

The extra session was brought about by the efforts of Dr. Davis, who declared he could not keep the army together without the appropriations. The other members of the Cabinet, it is understood, agreed in the opinion of nearly all the leading Democrats here, that the issue was to be decided in the Senate, and that it was demonstrated that the men that were in the minority, and now succeeded by the calling of the session, and not by the adjournment, would be of great strength.

Since the issuance of the President's proclamation, calling an extra session of Congress, has received a few delegations from the Republican members, most of whom are here for the first at the depot, when leaving for home.

Without doubt a quorum of both houses will be present on Thursday, and the Army bill will be passed before the close of the week.

Senators left this evening, notwithstanding the proclamation.

Under the new compensation bill they will not exceed anything for the time they are detained.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post gives the following version of the attack of Mr. McMurphy on Mr. Granger:

Mr. Granger, of New York, and Mr. McMurphy, of Boston, were riding in an omnibus, a day, conversing on the subject of the bill proposed by Mr. McMurphy, and that the South would stand by the constitution. Mr. Granger replied that if it did not a Republican President would make it—whereupon McMurphy said he would not be addressed in that way by a younger man. Granger replied, "I waive the age." Mr. McMurphy then got out of the omnibus, and holding down his head, struck two blows, drawing blood under the eye and under the ear; these were then separated by Col. Chester, of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

LAST.—As this is a year of scarcity our farmers would do well to send their hogs to the mountains and turn them out on the range. There is a great abundance of game, and we understand there are hogs to eat it.—Richmond Democrat.

During the past few days, says the Lebanon Post, the people of this county have been

Speech of Joseph Holt.
OF KENTUCKY.
At Frederick, Aug. Maryland.

Mr. PRESIDENT.—If, in some of the circumstances which surround us, there is found no compliance to your principles, one at least of which you may well consider is reflected in the brightness of our country. Amid the turmoil of the political elements, when it sought to array sect against sect, and State against, and to call into play those fierce passions which have stained the annals of mankind with crime and filled their habitations with wailings, may we not hope that the talents of our countrymen will be called into play to half of power? Women—for us the connecting link between earth and heaven—have been commissioned as a ministering angel to dispense the consolations of mercy, of humanity and of love, to the wailing bosom of this tempest-tossed world. But if woman herself becomes uncharitable, and joins in the ranks of the impious, then the innocence of the neighborhood are to be exchanged for the hoarse sounds of the nature and those gentle hands which were intended to lead us to paradise, shall seize the weapons of proscription and of war, then indeed, may we lay our faces in the dust, in humiliation and despair.

The despotisms of the old world enjoy rest, and to the rest of the intervals, the rest of the wrongs of centuries explode in the form of sanguinary insurrections. But from the depths of that tranquillity are ever issuing sickening odors, as from open sepulchres of human hopes and human hearts. The snarling wild boar which guards the forest of life, the serpent which has stung in the sun, enjoys also rest, but nevertheless it is still the serpent of one blood all nations of men," prevailed in every way, with every act of its wildness, its treachery, its purity, its power, and above all, that rainbow of glory which glitters, as a garment of immortality above its pathway. Sir, that mountain torrent, is the true emblem of the life of a free people. Discourse, excitement, agitation, are a part of the price of liberty, and when all these are lost, then is the world. Hence the body politic of party with party, which has so long prevailed throughout the Union, has for us but slight alarm, however much it may excite the fears of transatlantic friends, in those unhappy lands, where every movement of the masses carries it with the terror of the sword and the mailed hand, and stands the brave old oak, which toads with the tempest as the infant with its rattle. Every breeze stirs it outer and tremulous branches; its giant arms may toss wildly to the eddying blasts as they sweep over, but its trunk is unmoved, and those mighty roots which strike deep into the earth, and are the axes, strike deep into the earth, and are the axes, stand not the rages of the storm above. I love to believe that our institutions have roots in the great American heart, which none of the passing conflicts of the day, have ever reached. As yet the "Union must be preserved," is the watchword of every party, and if an opposite sentiment lurks in any disloyal quarter, with entire consistency, followed up this blow of personal freedom, by passing the memorable "sedition law," whereupon the government was visited upon the disloyal, and it was to be seen that the entire organization would stand to the "Protestant or Catholic unpopular." Upon the return of the Democracy to power, under that illustrious apostle of human liberty, Thomas Jefferson—these infamous and oppressive enactments were at once swept from the statute book and the residence required for the naturalization of foreigners, to live here, will exist, for a long time, the longest, over those who trust most firmly and believe most firmly in the stability of our popular institutions.

Shocking as are the crimes which have been committed in this country, the blood which has been shed, the numberless and the most ghastly, the blood which has been shed in the name of religion, the most abominable and arbitrary authority over the persons of strangers, which is exercised only by the worst of despots. The same party, with entire consistency, followed up this blow of personal freedom, by passing the memorable "sedition law," whereupon the government was visited upon the disloyal, and it was to be seen that the entire organization would stand to the "Protestant or Catholic unpopular." Upon the return of the Democracy to power, under that illustrious apostle of human liberty, Thomas Jefferson—these infamous and oppressive enactments were at once swept from the statute book and the residence required for the naturalization of foreigners, to live here, will exist, for a long time, the longest, over those who trust most firmly and believe most firmly in the stability of our popular institutions.

Or all the rights, of all the possessions, which are the objects of human passion or the subjects of human strife, there is none to which man clinging with such unyielding tenacity as the right to worship the Creator, according to the dictates of his own conscience. All things else he may be tempted to sacrifice, but the right to the crucifix of violence may despoil him; you may confiscate his estate, you may load him with chains and cast him into dungeons; you may break his frail body on the rack or burn it at the stake; you may make him a cowering slave in the presence of his master; the name of the master of that whom you call Love, is still his spirit is free. It is the sublime proof, at once of the immorality and responsibility of the human soul, that its freedom is above and beyond the reach of the tyrannies of earth. As a consequence of the unexpected precisions of the rights of conscience, whenever and wherever they are violated, the most intense and uncompromising aversion is born in the heart of man.

During the course of this day, I have been informed that the Know Nothing church—society has sprung from the beginning, to invest it with much of the terrific and pernicious vigor, and with something too, of the splendors which distinguish European monarchies. With unchanging purpose, but with ever-changing names, they have pursued, what, from its origin, we few years ago, to call them the "American system" of ambition—the "American system" upon which the Democracy seized and became a prince in power and freedom, and it would be a poor compensation for the destruction of a government which, it is well known, is a slave to the will of a single man.

The hostility to foreigners, and the doctrine of their unfitness to participate in the management of our government, disappeared with the fall of the federal party, and remained as a lost art or secret for upwards of fifty years, that is, until after the Presidential election in 1852, when it was reproduced with many flourishes of trumpet and bugle, and was adopted by the Whig party, which at that time, began to be reckoned dangerous to the public safety, and in default of compliance with such order, they were liable, at the option of the President, to be imprisoned for not less than three years, or to be sold and forced to labor in the mines of the United States. In short, in the opinion of the court of justice, the Executive was impotent to restrain the members of the Know Nothing church, from their acts of violence, and the sect, which had absolute and arbitrary authority over the persons of strangers, which is exercised only by the worst of despots. The same party, with entire consistency, followed up this blow of personal freedom, by passing the memorable "sedition law," whereupon the government was visited upon the disloyal, and it was to be seen that the entire organization would stand to the "Protestant or Catholic unpopular." Upon the return of the Democracy to power, under that illustrious apostle of human liberty, Thomas Jefferson—these infamous and oppressive enactments were at once swept from the statute book and the residence required for the naturalization of foreigners, to live here, will exist, for a long time, the longest, over those who trust most firmly and believe most firmly in the stability of our popular institutions.

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CLOTHING & C.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND
CLOTHIER,
MARKET ST., BET. FLOYD & PRESTON,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned has on hand a splendid
assortment of all Ready-Made, or made to order,
for our customers. I invite the public to come
and see our goods, and we assure you, you cannot
get satisfied elsewhere in the city. Stop in and see
us, whether you buy or not.

C. KAMM.

G. STRAUSS'
MANUFACTURER OF
CLOTHING,
56 MARKET STREET, BETWEEN THIRD
AND FOURTH.

(A few doors above the Mechanic's Bank.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.
HE informs the citizens of Louisville, that
he has a large and well selected stock
of Clothing, such as fine Dress and Frock Coats, Pant-
s, and a beautiful variety of Patterns, of different
kinds, and the seasons' Goods, such as Shirts,
Also, a fine stock of Collars, &c.
He invites country merchants in particular to give him
a call, and help him to sell his goods, and
to have a share of the public patronage.
G. STRAUSS.

1856 Spring.

The Demands of the Times

A good Spring and Summer trade is ex-
pected, and we have provided for a such in
every way.

CLOTHING LINE.

The liberal patronage which we have received on our part,
and the success we have had in our operations, and we have now
the entire satisfaction to be able to produce a stock of
every kind of

CLOTHING AND SUMMER GARMENTS

Manufactured in America. Every style of our workmanship is ample tested already,
and we are now more than ever convinced this spring, and feel
fully convinced of our success, we now wait for the
return of the trading season.

LICHTEN, LOWENTHAL & CO.,
corner Fifth and Main street.New Oriental Muslin at
RENT & DUVALL'S.

Main Street, between Second and Third.

Our stock of Oriental Muslin and Boxes is now

compleat in all the best styles and qualities, the
most of which have been received within the past few days.

Strangers visiting the city, will be sure to find them at

RENT & DUVALL'S,
opposite Bank of Kentucky.

1856 Spring.

Mark & Downs

471 MAIN STREET,

RESPONDING kindly the attention of all, in
respect to the following Goods. Those which may be found
most beautiful.

DRESS GOODS, comprising

Organic, Linen, New-style, &c.

Pique, &c. 1000 styles;

Brocage, &c. do;

Black Dr. Cloth, silk, superior grade;

Cotton, &c. &c.

Embroidered Collars and Sleeves;

Embossed Hoods, large, assortments;

Infant's Dresses, &c.

WATERLETTES.

Embossed Cambric Collars and Sleeves;

Embossed Hoods, large, assortments;

Infant's Dresses, &c.

Kid Gloves; Printed Cambric;

Brocage, Satin and Pearls;

Vel. Bangle, Mass. Laces;

Cotton, &c. &c.

Plain Jackets and Plain Cambric;

Crossed Laces;

Gimpure Laces;

Gimpure, &c. &c.

Shows this company some very beautiful Goods,

and our friends are invited to call early, and by so doing,
procure the first choice.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

Fancy Dry Goods

A Second Importation received this morning by
Express at

BENT & DUVALL'S,

No. 527 Main street, opposite Bank of Kentucky.

O! special purchase having been in the Eastern mar-
ket, we are enabled to offer a variety of new and
rich goods for the ladies wear, in the following received
through the hands of our agents.

Plain Black Grandine;

4-Ply and 5-Ply Cambric;

Black Bangle, &c. &c.

Embossed Handkerchiefs, great variety;

Embossed Cambric, all colors;

Embroidered Organzine;

Mourning, &c. &c.

Infant's Scarfs, very fine;

Black Lace Mantles, entirely new style;

Brocage, &c. &c.

Kid Gloves; Printed Cambric Collars and Sleeves;

Embossed Hoods, large, assortments;

Infant's Dresses, &c.

WATERLETTES.

Embossed Cambric Collars and Sleeves;

Embossed Hoods, large, assortments;

Infant's Dresses, &c.

All goods for the ladies wear, at the lowest prices, and at one
price only.

BENT & DUVALL'S,

527 Main street, opposite Bank of Kentucky.

AT COST:

1856 Fancy Dry Goods.

MILLER & TATE, corner Fourth and Market streets,

The undersigned has on hand a large and varied line on
the 1st of July, with other from this date, and their
entire stock of Fancy Dress Goods at cost.

1000 styles.

1000 styles.